Amendments to the Claims

1. (currently amended) A ~~composition~~ condensation aerosol for delivery of ~~quinine consisting of a condensation aerosol~~ a drug selected from the group consisting of quinine, chlorzoxazone, carisprodol and cyclobenzaprine

~~a.~~ wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by ~~volatilizing a coating of quinine~~ heating a thin layer containing the drug, on a solid support, ~~having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient~~ to produce a ~~heated~~ vapor of ~~quinine~~ the drug, and condensing the ~~heated~~ vapor ~~of quinine~~ to form a condensation aerosol ~~particles,~~

~~b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are~~ characterized by less than ~~5% quinine~~ 10% drug degradation products by weight, and

~~c. the condensation aerosol has~~ an MMAD of less than ~~3 microns~~ 5 microns.

2. (currently amended) The ~~composition~~ condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol ~~particles are~~ is formed at a rate ~~of at least~~ greater than 10^9 particles per second.

3. (currently amended) The ~~composition~~ condensation aerosol according to Claim 2, wherein the condensation aerosol ~~particles are~~ is formed at a rate ~~of at least~~ greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

4.-12. (cancelled)

13. (currently amended) A method of producing ~~quinine~~ a drug selected from the group consisting of quinine, chlorzoxazone, carisprodol and cyclobenzaprine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a coating ~~of quinine~~ containing the drug, on a solid support, ~~having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the quinine to form~~ to produce a heated vapor of the ~~quinine~~ drug, and

b. ~~during said heating, passing air~~ providing an air flow through the ~~heated~~ vapor ~~to produce~~ to form a condensation aerosol ~~particles of the quinine comprising~~ characterized by less than ~~5% quinine~~ 10% drug degradation products by weight, and ~~an aerosol having~~ an MMAD of less than ~~3 microns~~ 5 microns.

14. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 10, wherein the condensation

aerosol ~~particles are~~ is formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

15. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 11, wherein the condensation aerosol ~~particles are~~ is formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

16.-24. (cancelled)

25. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 to 5 microns.

26. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

27. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 26, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 and 3 microns.

28. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

29. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 28, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

30. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

31. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is quinine.

32. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is chlorzoxazone.

33. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is carisprodol.

34. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is cyclobenzaprine.

35. (new) The method according to Claim 13, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 to 5 microns.

36. (new) The method according to Claim 13, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

37. (new) The method according to Claim 36, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

38. (new) The method according to Claim 13, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

39. (new) The method according to Claim 38, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

40. (new) The method according to Claim 13, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

41. (new) The method according to Claim 13, wherein the drug is quinine.

42. (new) The method according to Claim 13, wherein the drug is chlorzoxazone.

43. (new) The method according to Claim 13, wherein the drug is carisiprodol.

44. (new) The method according to Claim 16, wherein the drug is cyclobenzaprine.

45. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of quinine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing quinine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of quinine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% quinine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

46. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of chlorzoxazone, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing chlorzoxazone, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of chlorzoxazone, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% chlorzoxazone degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

47. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of carisiprodol, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing carisiprodol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of carisiprodol, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% carisiprodol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

48. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of cyclobenzaprine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing cyclobenzaprine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of cyclobenzaprine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% cyclobenzaprine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

49. (new) A method of producing quinine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing quinine, on a solid support, to form a vapor of quinine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to produce a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% quinine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

50. (new) A method of producing chlorzoxazone in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing chlorzoxazone, on a solid support, to form a vapor of chlorzoxazone, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to produce a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% chlorzoxazone degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

51. (new) A method of producing carisiprodol in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing carisiprodol, on a solid support, to form a vapor of carisiprodol, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to produce a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% carisiprodol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

52. (new) A method of producing cyclobenzaprine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing cyclobenzaprine, on a solid support, to form a vapor of cyclobenzaprine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to produce a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% cyclobenzaprine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.